

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

I sometimes suggest to a Merchant of this City a plan like the following for a National Bank. He ridicules the idea as impracticable. I saw in your paper a few days since an article that proposes a plan something of the same kind. I concluded to sketch it out of my head and send it to you, hoping it might throw a ray of light on this important subject, which to myself, a young merchant and novice in Banking, is destined to be of great importance. If you find nothing new in this, please give your own views at large, and oblige.

A YOUNG MERCHANT.

## PLAN OF A NATIONAL BANK.

- 1st. A Capital of thirty or forty millions of dollars.
- 2d. Capital (excepting that taken by Government) to be paid in specie, or its equivalent.
- 3d. The Bank to receive deposits, by and sell Gold and Silver Bullion, Foreign Coins and Bills of Exchange.
- 4th. The Bank to make no loans of any kind whatever.
- 5th. To receive and keep the Government monies and hold it subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in no manner whatever to use the Government funds; the penalty of a violation of this clause being made felony.
- 6th. To charge the Government the lowest rate of Exchange, at the time of transfer, of any money remitted from one section of the Country to the other—no other charge to be made for keeping the monies of the Government.
- 7th. The Government to receive at par on month of the stock of the Bank, to be paid for in Treasury Notes that may be in circulation, not bearing less than 4 per cent. interest.
- 8th. A Branch of the Bank to be located in the largest Commercial Town or City of each State of the Union.
- 9th. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint at each of the above named places two citizens, having been or now being Presidents of Banks, and the U. S. District Attorney, who shall choose three other private citizens—such persons to form a Committee; and the District Attorney then to withdraw, and the remaining five to receive written offers for Stock; the same to be sold to whomsoever makes the highest offer.
- 10th. The Stockholders shall, as soon as the Committee have notified them that the stock of such Branch is taken up, elect by Ballot fifteen of their numbers who shall receive the highest number of votes as Directors—who shall elect a President, and select such other officers as may be necessary to transact the business of the Bank.
- 11th. All the officers and Stockholders to be citizens of the United States.

## Remarks of the Tribune.

We gladly receive and publish all suggestions which seem to us calculated to throw light on the subject of the Currency, or tend to permanent improvement. Our correspondent's are of this class, though we do not concur with them on the following points:

1. We think \$20,000,000 an ample capital for a rightly constituted National Bank. We want such a Bank to accomplish certain results which cannot well be effected through local Banks or otherwise—noting else. We want a National Bank which will act neither in competition nor confederacy with local Banks, but in a different, higher sphere altogether. We fear a large capital might bring it in collision with other Banks.
- 3, 4. Does our correspondent mean to interdict the issuing of its notes to serve as a circulating medium by a National Bank? If so, we differ. In our own business, for instance, we need a remittable circulating medium, which is not only reliable for soundness but which is at par all over the Union. Such a Currency this Nation once had, and we had then subscribers in hundreds for our "New-Yorker" in Alabama, Mississippi, &c.; but now that Currency is gone—remittances and payments are difficult and costly—and our subscription list for that section is but the ghost of what it was. As in our business, so with other people's. The country needs a sound, remittable circulating medium; its necessities are urgent, vehement; and any adjustment of the great Financial question which does not provide for them will not be satisfactory to the country.
- 5, 6. We do not believe there is either security or sense in the dog-in-the-manger policy of locking up the Government funds in special vaults and paying for their care when we might better be paid for the use of them. For forty years the public money was kept by two successive National Banks through foreign wars, embargoes, revolutions and all manner of deranging calamities; yet of over four hundred millions put into them every dollar came straight out again when wanted. These Banks, besides safely keeping and without cost transferring these funds, have actually paid to the Government some Two or Three Millions of dollars for the use of them—or rather, for their privileges, of which this was the chief. Why throw away this source of Revenue, and thereby increase the burthens of the People?

Do let us take a common-sense view of this point. Suppose our correspondent has just received \$100,000 in coin, which he wishes to keep on hand for apprehended use: He goes to the Bank of New-York, and asks: "What will you ask to keep this coin for me?" The Cashier replies: "If you want it kept in special deposit, we will store and insure it for one quarter per cent. a month; but if you will simply deposit it with us subject to your draft, we will pay you for the use of it, and refund it whenever called for." What kind of a financier would he be who should respond, "Make the deposit special, and I will pay you your charge?"

No, no! let us have a perfectly sound, undoubtedly solvent, unexceptionable Bank, and then keep our funds as civilized beings now do. Make the stockholders pay the full value of whatever privileges we accord to them, but let us not injure the whole People for fear of incidental benefit to some.

Our correspondent does not distinctly advocate the collection of the Revenue expressly in coin; but without this, special deposit is a farce. It is refusing to trust yourself or your nearest and wealthiest neighbor, yet keeping your money in every body's pocket. In a system of General Deposits, the Government trusts only its depository; in the special deposit system without exacting specie, the Government trusts every Bank whose notes are taken by its Agents.

—This article is getting too long. We shall touch this last point at another time.

¶ The *Journal of Commerce* is in a fog about the Special Election for a Member of Congress in the Carlisle District, Pa. We can clear it up: Mr. Ramsey, the regularly elected Member, committed suicide at Baltimore in October last, just after his Election. Shortly after, a Special Election was held, and Charles McClure, V. B. elected in his stead for the unexpired term of the late Congress. He served it out; and now an Election is to be held on the 4th of May for the next Congress, which meets in Extra Session on the 31st of May.

¶ "Justitia" wishes to enquire through our columns why the Seventh Ward Bank—chartered for the express accommodation of the Traders and Citizens of the Seventh Ward—should now be removed to Wall-street. The enquiry is certainly a proper one, and we have no doubt any representations in favor of or adverse to the proposed change of location, will be duly weighed by the Legislature.

¶ Boston Editors! will you please tell us why our English Magazines, received at your city in the Mail by the Columbia on Monday evening last, only reached us through our Post Office on Friday morning? The inconvenience we suffered from this delay is very serious, and we should like to know how to avoid its recurrence.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. Townsend, a well-meaning Member of the Assembly from this City, has reported a bill to establish a system of Insurance—Fire, Marine, Life, &c.—under a General Law, (like the General Banking Law) instead of under special acts of incorporation. Having early and steadily advocated the principle on which this bill is founded, and believing that it is well drawn, we hope it will be favorably regarded by the Legislature, and, if unexceptionable, passed.

But the Delegation from this City and some other Members of the ultra-Radical school, appear to us to be pursuing a very unwise and mistaken course in the premises. Under a garb of zeal for this measure, they oppose and vote down every application, however unexceptionable and meritorious, for a grant or modification of the usual privileges of Insurance Companies. By this means, the minority—if the advocates of a General Insurance Law are a minority—intend to overrule the majority and force them into acquiescence. The result of this unrepentant course is likely to be mutual irritation, and ultimately the failure of all Insurance bills whatever.

We trust the Delegation from this City will weigh the consequences of this course. They should bear in mind that there exist great dangers of imposition and swindling under a General Insurance law if not carefully guarded at every point. Many have an honest apprehension that the passage of any such act would open a door for wide-spread fraud and knavery. We think differently; but what then? Should such a radical and vital change in our legislation be carried by a minority coercion? Remember that new charters granted do not increase but diminish the existing monopoly, diffusing more widely the privileges enjoyed. In our judgment, the accustomed facilities to this business should be granted until a more excellent way is not merely suggested but freely adopted and firmly established.

## New-York Legislature.

Thursday, April 22.

In the SENATE, Mr. Furman reported against a repeal or alteration of the laws regulating the Inspection of Leaf Tobacco.

Mr. Sibley reported favorably on the Assembly bill relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace.

Also in favor of exempting Household Property from Execution to the value of \$150. (See below.)

Eleven bills were read a third time and passed. Among them were those entitled as follows:

To provide for the prompt replenishing of the Safety Fund, and for other purposes.

To authorize the trustees of the St. Regis Indians to lease their lands. [Ayes 11, Noes 10.]

In relation to the Bleeker-street Presbyterian Church in the city of New-York. [Ayes 24.]

To revise the charter of the Hamilton Insurance Company. [Ayes 25.]

Mr. Nicholas now appropriately announced the death of Hon. Nathan Heaton, of the Assembly; whereupon, the Senate adopted the customary resolutions, and adjourned.

In the ASSEMBLY, a petition from Tobacco dealers of this City for an amendment of the Tobacco Inspection laws, received and referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Pierpont introduced a bill for the government of the Lunatic Asylum.

The bill to incorporate the Allaire Works in this City was lost: Ayes 32—[Not two-thirds]—Noes 17. A reconsideration was moved by Mr. Worden, who had voted in the negative for that purpose.

The bill to incorporate the American Tract Society having been read a third time, its passage was objected to by Messrs. L. S. and A. G. Chatfield. After some debate, the question was laid on the table.

A bill providing for the laying out of roads through the lands of the Cattaraugus Indians was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mickles of Cortland here entered the House, and briefly, feelingly, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Nathan Heaton. Whereupon, the House unanimously resolved to wear the usual manifestations of sorrow for the deceased, and immediately adjourned.

## EXEMPTION OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

In the State Senate on Thursday, Mr. SIBLEY of Ontario reported in favor of the petition for a law to exempt Household Property from sale on Execution, to an amount not exceeding \$150, in addition to the articles now exempt by the Revised Statutes.

A written report accompanied this bill.

Mr. LEE said he dissented from this report and bill in all its parts and bearings.

Mr. STROG, the other member of the Judiciary Committee gave his cordial and full assent to the reasonings and conclusions of the very able report of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Sibley). To that point, however, which expresses a doubt of the propriety of extending the provisions of the proposed law to the cases of landlord warrants, he entirely dissented. In his opinion, every reason put forth in the report, applied with full force to the cases alluded to.

Mr. SIBLEY said, it was due to himself to say, that his individual opinion on this question was very much in accordance with that expressed by his colleague (Mr. Strong). He had, however, thought the better course to be, to submit that point for the more mature consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DENNIS moved the printing of five times the usual number of copies of the report.

Mr. LEE gave at some length his reasons for opposing the contemplated change of the law in this respect. He might perhaps be charged with being behind the intelligence of the age. Perhaps he was, but he could not look upon these departures from the primitive principles of justice which guided our pilgrim fathers, in any other light, than as having a most demoralizing effect upon the community. Removing these guards to the creditor, could not but seriously affect the business of the country. He hoped no such innovation upon the stern principles of justice, that guided our pilgrim fathers, would be made. It was a reflection upon them which he should be sorry to see encouraged.

Mr. SIBLEY hoped his colleague did not mean to charge him with reflecting upon the purity and virtues of our pilgrim fathers, by any sentiment or expression contained in the report just read.

Mr. LEE. Certainly not. I only allude to the prevailing sentiment of the age, which always speaks of these laws as relics of a barbarous age.

Mr. HUNTER expressed the gratification which he had experienced in listening to the very able report just submitted by the learned Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Sibley). The conclusions arrived at in that report, were such as had for a long time appeared to him (Mr. H.) to be just, and he should rejoice to see this unjust law obliterated from our Statute Books. He had witnessed so many cases where this provision had produced incalculable distress to the unfortunate poor man, that he desired to see its abrogation. He had contemplated bringing forward such a law, as had this morning been reported, if no other Senator had taken the responsibility. He was happy that it had received the sanction of the able jurists composing the Judiciary Committee, and he (Mr. H.) could but express his earnest wish that the bill might be favorably considered and speedily become a law. He believed his friend from the Fourth (Mr. Lee) wholly misapprehended the effect which this law would have. He (Mr. H.) did not believe that its operation would be so injurious to the creditor as that Senator anticipates. Where one creditor would suffer under the proposed law, twenty unfortunate debtors were much more seriously affected by the existing law.

The motion to print was then adopted.

¶ We have spoken to the clerk of the weather for two fair days in succession in the course of next week. He says he'll think of it.

*Those Forgeries.*—We have heretofore mentioned the swindling operations of the most adroit scoundrel recently imported, upon the Banks in Kentucky, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and upon Jacob Little and Co. in this city. It seems that he made a similar attempt at Baltimore, which proved unsuccessful. The whole amount of his "spoils" so far as has been discovered, is about \$50,000. It seems that on presenting Mr. Little's check for the \$23,000 at the Union Bank, payment was at first refused, because Mr. Britton was a stranger; but with the utmost coolness he procured the attendance of Mr. Thompson, Cashier of the Bank of America, who certified to his being the same man who presented the certificate of deposit. Mr. Little has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the recovery of the money, and a proportionate sum for any part thereof. The following is a copy of the letter received by the Bank of America, covering half the purported certificate, the other half of which was presented by Mr. Britton himself, a few days after. It will be seen that it is an exact copy of the one sent to Cincinnati, names and dates alone being changed:

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, March 17, 1840.

D. Thompson, Esq. Cashier of Bank of America, New-York.

DEAR SIR:—In conformity with the request of Nathl. Britton, Esq. of London, I have enclosed half my certificate of deposit in his favor, for \$23,000 specie, which please deliver to him on presentation of the first half.

Mr. Britton is unacquainted in your city, and has adopted this course for safety and identity.

I recommend him to your favor.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

All this letter, except the line "I recommend him to your favor" and the signature, which are in black, is written with blue ink; and so exact is the imitation throughout, in the color of the ink, in the engraving, the writing and the signature, that, on comparison with the genuine drafts of the Bank, no difference is said to be observable.

The next day after he received the money, the steamer Acadia left Boston for Liverpool. The Commercial Advertiser has the following paragraph:

"What adds to the mystery of these forgeries is the fact—for 'tut it is, beyond all reasonable doubt—that the letter containing the half certificate to Mr. Thompson, must not only have been written in the Bank at New-Orleans, but it must have been written by the hand that is employed to copy the letters in the original correspondence of Mr. Hall, the Cashier. Nor is this all: the letter introducing the pretended Mr. Britton bears the genuine signature of Mr. Hall, the Cashier. Two kinds of ink used also in the correspondence of Mr. Hall, were used in the spurious letter—both kinds being of the exact shade of the genuine letters of Mr. Hall. We have arrived at these conclusions on a close comparison of the spurious with the genuine letters of Mr. Hall, in company with several excellent judges in such matters, whose opinions coincide with our own."

We think it not unlikely that this "skilful swindler" will in the end be found to be some ex-officio or former clerk in the Bank at New-Orleans; for it seems impossible that any one not intimately acquainted with all the minutiae of their business should carry on his operations with so unequalled adroitness; and it is at least quite impossible that a scoundrel on so large a scale should have accomplices yet holding places of responsibility and trust in the Bank. Whoever he may be, we suppose of course that it is now of but little use to look for him this side the Atlantic.

¶ It occurs to us on reading of the late successful forgeries upon the banks of Cincinnati and this city, that some blame rests upon the banks themselves, as affording facilities for the perpetration of frauds, in conducting their most important correspondence in a manner so favorable to imitation. It would appear that mere writing paper and writing was all that enabled the swindler to procure such large sums from the defrauded banks. Now it strikes us that the officers of Banks should provide, as a check upon impostors, paper expressly prepared for such correspondence, by being printed with superior vignettes and borders so as to guard against such forgeries. We have artists eminently qualified to produce such engravings, such as Perkins, Durand, Spencer, Bogardus, Danforth, Rawdon, &c. We merely throw out the hint to our Banks to concert something which may put greater obstacles in the way of gigaotic regery.

*Attempt to burn a Ship at Sea.*—Two seamen, named James H. Oliver, mulatto, and James Holland, white, have been brought in to Boston for trial on a charge of having attempted to set fire to the whale-ship Wiscasset when near the Bay of Islands, in the spring of 1840. They had their examination on Monday last, and were bound over for trial in the sum of \$5000 each. R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners. The U. S. Consul at Tahiti has sent home as evidence to be used against them the confession of Holland, who has with Oliver been kept there in irons for the last thirteen months. It appears from this that Oliver first proposed to Holland to steal clothing from the cabin—they had before stolen brandy and rum from the cabin for the purpose of getting turned ashore. Holland refused to steal clothes till Oliver proposed to set fire to the ship to conceal the robbery. On a night agreed on, then, Holland agreed to wait on deck, while Oliver went below with the lamp, match, and pipe, and set the fire. It did not throw up smoke immediately—not till the regular watch was called, as on other nights.

*Fatal Mistake.*—Isaac Ricks of Clinton county, Ohio, came to his death on the 9th inst. under the following painful circumstances: A short time before sunrise, Mr. R. went out on the hunt of wild turkeys, and while in the woods secreted himself behind a pile of brush and commenced calling turkeys. He slowly but gradually rose from his position, when a neighbor who was on a like excursion took him for a turkey and fired, shooting him through the heart. Another casualty from a precisely similar mistake occurred a few days since in Hopkins county, Kentucky. Two young men, one named Bell, the other Kendrick, proceeded at an early hour in the morning on a turkey hunt, when the former coming across the latter behind a log imitating the yelping of a turkey, fired and shot him through the head. This made the third occurrence of the kind in that neighborhood within two years.

¶ Proposals have been made to the Post Master General to have the great commercial mail for Boston leave this city at 6 o'clock A. M., by steamboats, to touch at New-Haven and then at Norwich, arriving at Boston between 8 and 9 o'clock the same evening. By this arrangement it is expected that the news from the South will be received in Boston twelve hours in advance of its present time of arrival.

*New County.*—A strong effort is now making for a new County, to consist of the towns of Prattsville, Lexington and Windham, Greene Co. Middletown and Roxbury, Delaware Co. and Blenheim, Broome and Conesville, Schoharie Co. The proposed County seat is Prattsville, 31 miles west of Catskill. Total population of the proposed County, 19,206.

¶ Genesee and Otsego Counties are both in trouble about County seats and County buildings. Some sections of each wish merely to remove the latter from Batavia and Cooperstown respectively to more central locations; others petition for an offset; others, again, for a division. The Legislature has referred the Otsego difficulty to the People of that County.

¶ A thief named Rhodes, has been arrested in Boston on a charge of having stolen \$400 from a store in Providence, and is held in custody subject to a requisition from the Governor of Rhode Island.

*Death of a Member of the Legislature.*—Hon. Nathan Heaton, Member of Assembly from Cortland County, died at his residence on Monday, the 19th inst. He left Albany in good health on the 27th February, but was attacked by disease on his journey homeward, and finally fell a prey to its ravages. He was a gentleman of decided and unobtrusive worth, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. He had not before been in public life.

¶ The Germans of Michigan on the 14th sent a special Message to the Legislature of that State announcing that the drafts on the U. S. Bank and the amount of \$133,000 had been protested. He recommended that an agent be sent to Philadelphia at once, to look after the rights and interests of Michigan. It was understood that the Bank offered to pay the instalment in its own notes at a discount of four per cent.

*Return of a Forger.*—Curry, who obtained \$2,500 from the Bank of Ithaca, N. Y., by means of forgery, and who has been the subject of much correspondence between Governor Seward and Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, passed through Buffalo a few days ago heavily ironed, in the custody of an officer. \$2,000 of the money have been recovered. He is said to be a dashing, bow-hiskered fellow in his personal appearance.

Mr. Biddle has written a *Apia* letter in reply to the committee of investigation of the U. S. Bank. It is not stated how many more "last words" we may expect.

Mr. Allan McNab, instead of being removed as Queen's counsel in Upper Canada, as heretofore stated, has only left the situation on account of the rheumatism or gout, and will return to it when he gets better.

*Whale Fishery.*—During March last, there were imported into the United States, 13,315 barrels or 493,172 gallons sperm, and 36,850 barrels, or 1,116,775 gallons whale oil.

¶ The Rev. Dr. Cogswell of Boston has accepted the appointment as Professor of History and National Education in Dartmouth College, and is expected to enter soon upon the duties of his office, and the Rev. Samuel H. Riddle, of Hartford, Ct. has been appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the American Education Society.

¶ Several pick-pockets have been arrested in Boston for having practiced their calling on sundry individuals in the funeral procession on Tuesday.

¶ The Legislature of Maine adjourned its session, sine die, on Saturday, the 17th inst.

## City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

*SUPERIOR COURT—Calendar for THIS DAY, April 24—Nos. 49, 50, 392, 67, 71, 17, 54, 76, 77, 79, 80, 389, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.*

*COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Calendar for MONDAY, April 26—First panel: 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197.*

*Second panel: 76, 78, 84, 88, 90, 94, 96, 100, 102, 106, 108, 110, 304, 50.*

*COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Yesterday—Before Judge Lynch and Aldermen Smith and Ferris.*

Anna Keenan was tried for petit larceny: stealing a vest, cape and other articles from Deborah Reed; adjudged guilty, and sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

John Breesh, assault and battery on his wife Ann; guilty, judgment suspended and he discharged.

Charlotte Bergman, a young girl of 14, stealing \$5 from William A. Roemerberg; guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge.

Peter Collins, stealing 30 yards of muslin from Messrs. Simmons and Longstreet; guilty, Penitentiary 4 months.

John Leonard, assault and battery on Mary Dunn, on Eliza Day, and on Michael Brady; found guilty in all, and sentenced to the Penitentiary 60 days on each, or 180 days in all.

Michael Mulroy, a boy, assault and battery, with a stone, on Henry Gilman; guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Catharine Redding, stealing 30 yards of gingham from John Gates; guilty, Penitentiary 60 days.

Ann Turner, assault and battery on Ann Smith; guilty, and remanded.

Joseph Lyons, John Giles and Henry Brewster, Englishmen, assault and battery on Raphael Atkins, keeper of the house in which they boarded, and breaking his windows; guilty, sent to the City Prison 10 days each, and Giles and Lyons fined \$5 each, and to stand committed until the fines be paid.

John Fullum, assault and battery on Isaac Storms; guilty, fined \$10, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

*POLICE OFFICE—Stealing Silks.*—About nightfall on Monday evening last, a box or case, containing 720 yards of unbleached and parsel silks, which had recently been landed from a vessel for Messrs. C. Gignoux & Co., 11 William street, and placed on the side walk in front of their store, was secretly stolen and carried off by some person, then unknown. Application having been made at the Police Office, for assistance, and samples of the stolen goods left there, Officers Welsh, Hoffman and G. F. Hays proceeded to investigate the necessary enquiries. In both they were eminently successful, for, after a long and laborious search, they discovered the case and most of the silks at the store of Messrs. Clemente & Venable, 267 Greenwich street, who had purchased the whole of them, for \$250, of a man named John Ferdon, and had sold a portion of them to Mr. J. L. Case, of 90 Chambers street, who had resold a small portion to Messrs. J. A. Gilmore, and all, or nearly all, recovered.

On Thursday night the Officers also succeeded, about midnight, in tracing Ferdon to the Broad-street House, kept by Mr. Gardner, whether he removed in order to go to Philadelphia yesterday morning.

He was found in bed, and taken to and lodged in the Watch-house, and yesterday examined and committed to prison.

The labor of the Officers did not terminate here, for complaint was made against Mr. Alexander B. Clemente, as a receiver of stolen goods, and he was arrested by the Officers and held to bail in \$1,500, to answer the charge.

*Stealing Money.*—A man named Francis Buskirk, formerly master of a ship, but of late a hand on board the ship *Plough Boy*, living at the foot of Charlton street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Stokely, on Staten Island, charged with having stolen a pocket watch, containing \$224, from the pocket of Daniel Robinson, master of said ship *Plough Boy*, on the 14th inst. He was with the Captain, in the *Columbia*, assisting to make out accounts and bills, saw the money and hence was suspected.

After his arrest, he was searched, and \$101 of the money found upon him, and on his examination, stated that he picked up the wallet and money in the street, after it dropped out of the owners pocket.

He was committed to prison to answer.

*Theft of a Clock.*—A woman named Ann Smith was yesterday arrested for stealing a candle stick, worth \$5, from the house of Martin Flanagan, 7 Reade street, which was found in her possession, and for which she was committed to prison.

*Stealing from a Vessel.*—Yesterday Officers John Lyons and Beechey arrested a man named John Stevens, late a hand on board the schooner *Union*, living at Dock slip, charged with having stolen from the master, Erasmus Conner, a pocket watch containing \$9 in bank bills. The watch was stolen from the cabin, the money recovered, and the thief sent to prison.

*Purloining Apparel.*—A fellow named Patrick Barry was yesterday arrested by Constable Burns, of the 6th Ward, for stealing a calico dress, and a shirt from Elinore Young, of 56 Cross street, for which he was committed.

*Disorderly House.*—Complaint having been made that William Miller, alias Butcher Bill, a notorious colored fellow who had been in the State Prison for manslaughter in killing a man that he kept a disorderly house of the worst character in Orange street, where males and females of all colors and the vilest kind were in the habit of meeting, a warrant was issued and Officer W. Stephens of the 5th Ward undertook to arrest him and Miller stood in the door of his house, with a drawn sword which he swung he would throw into any man who attempted to arrest him and which he flourished about the heads of all who came near him, threatening what he would do.

The officer watching his opportunity slipped into the house the back way, and suddenly springing upon the brazen-faced black, seized him by the throat and choked him until the sword dropped from his grasp. He then led or rather dragged him to the Police Office, swearing and fighting as he went, when he again resisted with a loud outcry—but was overpowered and sent to prison.

*Incorrigible boy.*—Mr. S. Clark of Varick, yesterday made affidavit at the Police that his son Isaac, a boy of 14 years of age was so disobedient and ungovernable that he was beyond his control. That he was in the habit of staying out at nights and pilfering money and other articles whenever he could.—He therefore prayed that he might be sent to the House of Refuge, and the Magistrate sent him there accordingly.

*A Victim.*—A man who had been a witness on a trial in the Superior Court called one of the opposing Counsel a "d—d liar" in the Court room, saying he had lied in summing up. The lawyer instantly seized the offender's nose and gave it such a twist that he nearly roared with pain and threatened to Police the punisher of his insolence, but had not at the last advices.

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

¶ A Whig Convention of the Sixth Congressional District, Maryland, was held at Hagerstown on Saturday the 17th inst. Edward A. Lynch of Frederick City was nominated as a candidate for Member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lynch was a member of the last State Legislature, and is said to be a man of great industry, high talents, and an unimpeachable character. The Opposition in the same District, have nominated John Thompson Mason of Washington County.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum delivers the Oration on the occasion of the funeral obsequies in memory of President Harrison, celebrated to-day at Hillsborough, N. C.

¶ A boy only fourteen years old has been tried at Baltimore on a charge of manslaughter, for shooting another boy with a musket on the 25th of December last. He was found guilty.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Land Officers.

RALPH GUILD, Receiver of Public Monies at Jackson, Missouri, vice Felix G. Allen.

NATHAN WYSTER, Receiver of Public Monies at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice Benoit Laurens.

Madam Reuell.—The grand jury have found an indictment against this woman for manslaughter. She is now a close confinement.

¶ Thomas L. McElroy has been appointed by Mr. Cass Deputy Collector of Customs at Albany.

¶ Mr. Biddle's fourth letter was published in the *National Gazette* last evening.

¶ Jacob Little & Co. offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the swindler who committed the great forgeries in other day.

¶ Lord Sydenham, Governor General of Canada, is recovering from his recent illness. The *Montreal Gazette* says that the attack which he had was very nearly fatal.

*Ice above and below.*—The schooners that sailed from this port several days since for the Upper Lakes are still lying at Detroit. The ice from above has so blocked up the St. Clair river, as to render access to Lake Huron extremely doubtful for some days yet.

The Great Western came up from Concord to-day. Passengers by her report large quantities of ice between Concord and Buffalo. Such is the rotten and decayed appearance of the ice, however, that it is thought that